

Weekly Compilation of
**Presidential
Documents**



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Editor's Note: The President was at Camp David, MD, on July 6, the closing date of this issue. Releases and announcements issued by the Office of the Press Secretary but not received in time for inclusion in this issue will be printed next week.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

Published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408, the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House during the preceding week.

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Week Ending Friday, July 6, 2007

Executive Order 13436—Further Amending Executive Order 13381, as Amended To Extend its Duration by One Year

June 28, 2007

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to extend by 1 year the duration of Executive Order 13381 of June 27, 2005 (Strengthening Processes Relating to Determining Eligibility for Access to Classified National Security Information), as amended, it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. Section 6(a) of Executive Order 13381, as amended, is further amended by striking “April 1, 2007” and inserting in lieu thereof “April 1, 2008”.

Sec. 2. Section 6(b) of Executive Order 13381, as amended, is further amended by striking “July 1, 2007” and inserting in lieu thereof “July 1, 2008”.

George W. Bush

The White House,
June 28, 2007.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., July 2, 2007]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 29, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on July 3. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

The President’s Radio Address

June 30, 2007

Good morning. Next week, Americans will gather with friends and family to celebrate the Fourth of July. I look forward to spending this Independence Day in Martinsburg, West Virginia, with the men and women of the West Virginia Air National Guard.

On the Fourth of July, we celebrate the courage and convictions of America’s founders. We remember the spirit of liberty that led men from 13 different colonies to gather in Philadelphia and pen the Declaration of Independence. In that revolutionary document, they proclaimed our independence based on the belief that freedom was God’s gift to all mankind.

To defend that freedom, the 56 signers of the Declaration pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Their sacrifices built a new nation and created a future of freedom for millions yet to be born.

Today, a new generation of Americans has stepped forward and volunteered to defend the ideals of our Nation’s founding. Around the world, our brave men and women in uniform are facing danger to protect their fellow citizens from harm. In Afghanistan, our military and NATO forces are hunting down the Taliban and Al Qaida and helping the Afghan people defend their young democracy. And in Iraq, American and Iraqi forces are standing with the nearly 12 million Iraqis who voted for a future of peace and opposing ruthless enemies who want to bring down Iraq’s democracy and turn that nation into a terrorist safe haven.

This week, I traveled to the Naval War College in Rhode Island to give an update on the strategy we’re pursuing in Iraq. This strategy is being led by a new commander, General David Petraeus, and a new Ambassador, Ryan Crocker. It recognizes that our top priority must be to help the Iraqi Government and its security forces protect their population, especially in Baghdad. And its goal is to help the Iraqis make progress toward reconciliation and build a free nation that respects the rights of its people, upholds the rule of law, and is an ally in the war on terror.

So America has sent reinforcements to help the Iraqis secure their population, go after the terrorists, insurgents, and militias

that are inciting sectarian violence, and get the capital under control. The last of these reinforcements arrived in Iraq earlier this month, and the full surge has begun. One of our top commanders in Iraq, General Ray Odierno, put it this way: "We are beyond a surge of forces. We're now into a surge of operations."

Recently, we launched Operation Phantom Thunder, which has taken the fight to the enemy in Baghdad as well as the surrounding regions. We're still at the beginning of this offensive, but we're seeing some hopeful signs. We're engaging the enemy and killing or capturing hundreds. Just this week, our commanders reported the killing of two senior Al Qaida leaders north of Baghdad. Within Baghdad, our military reports that despite an upward trend in May, sectarian murders in the capital are significantly down from what they were in January. We're also finding arms caches at more than three times the rate of a year ago. The enemy continues to carry out sensational attacks, but the number of car bombings and suicide attacks has been down in May and June. And because of our new strategy, U.S. and Iraqi forces are living among the people they secure, with the result that many Iraqis are now coming forward with information on where the terrorists are hiding.

The fight in Iraq has been tough, and it will remain difficult. We've lost good men and women in this fight. One of those lost was a marine lance corporal named Luke Yepsen. In the spring of 2005, Luke withdrew from his classes at Texas A&M to join the United States Marines. And in October 2006, he deployed to Iraq, where he manned a 50-caliber machine gun on a Humvee. Six months ago, Luke was killed by a sniper while on patrol in Anbar Province. Luke's father describes his son's sacrifice this way: "Luke died bringing freedom to an oppressed people. My urgent request is, finish the mission. Bring freedom to the Iraqi people."

On this Fourth of July, we remember Luke Yepsen and all the men and women in uniform who have given their lives in this struggle. They've helped bring freedom to the Iraqi people. They've helped make Americans more secure. We will not forget their

sacrifice. We remember their loved ones in our prayers. And we give thanks for all those from every generation who have defended our Nation and our freedoms.

Laura and I wish you a safe and happy Fourth of July. Thank you for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 7:50 a.m. on June 29 in Kennebunkport, ME, for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on June 30. The transcript was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 29 but was embargoed for release until the broadcast. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of this address.

Statement on Modifications to the Visa Waiver Program

June 30, 2007

Last November, I announced my intention to seek modifications to our Visa Waiver Program that would offer our closest partners in Central and Eastern Europe as well as others, such as the Republic of Korea, an accelerated process for admission to the program as we strengthen the program's security components. I am committed to continuing to work with Congress to produce legislation that would strengthen our country's security by implementing this initiative. It is in our Nation's interest to facilitate travel to the United States and, at the same time, to prevent terrorists from being able to exploit that travel.

Statement on the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement

June 30, 2007

I am pleased that United States Trade Representative Susan C. Schwab and Republic of Korea Trade Minister Kim Hyun-chong today signed the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement. This agreement will generate export opportunities for U.S. farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, and service suppliers, promote economic growth and the creation of better paying jobs in the United States, and help American consumers save money while offering them greater choices. The agreement will also further enhance the

strong United States-Korea partnership, which has served as a force for stability and prosperity in Asia. I call on Congress to ratify this landmark agreement, to the considerable benefit of the American people.

Exchange With Reporters in Kennebunkport, Maine

July 1, 2007

President Bush. Welcome. Is everybody having a nice day here?

Q. Yes. The lobsters are good.

President Bush. They are good.

Visit of President Vladimir Putin of Russia

Q. Sir, are you going to take him fishing?

President Bush. We might just do that, yes. Not sure yet, Mark.

Q. Today?

President Bush. Maybe today. It's pretty casual up here, as you know, unstructured.

Q. —the menu?

The First Lady. Lobster, what else? [Laughter]

[At this point, the exchange continued, and no transcript was provided. It resumed as follows.]

Visit to Kennebunkport, Maine

Q. How was the fishing today, sir?

President Bush. Lousy. [Laughter] Was that you, Chuck, the other day? No wonder we didn't catch any fish. They took a look at you and—[laughter]—headed out.

Terrorist Attacks in the United Kingdom

Q. Sir, while you're waiting, can you tell us what you think of those terrorist incidents in Britain and Scotland?

President Bush. We got a press conference tomorrow, Mark. But it just goes to show the war against these extremists goes on. You never know where they may try to strike. And appreciate the very strong response that the Gordon Brown Government has given to the attempts by these people.

[The exchange continued, and no transcript was provided. It resumed as follows.]

President Bush. Everybody been behaving themselves?

President's Vacation/Major League Baseball

Q. You sure you won't come back here a little more often? [Laughter]

President Bush. That's what I figured. [Laughter]

Q. I wasn't going to give you the satisfaction—[laughter].

President Bush. That's what I thought, yes. Well, the guy is counting the days in Crawford, you know. [Laughter]

Q. I'm counting your days here too—35.

Q. Are you watching any baseball?

President Bush. I watched the Ranger-Red Sox game today.

Q. Is it over? Did they win today too?

Q. I think they won today too.

Q. But the Yankees lost.

President Bush. They did?

[The exchange continued, and no transcript was provided. It resumed as follows.]

[President Putin arrived.]

President George H.W. Bush. Where did these guys all come from? When I left there was nobody here.

President Bush. Come over, Condi. Come on, Bill.

Okay? It's been real. [Laughter] Thanks for coming.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:35 p.m. at Walker's Point. In his remarks, he referred to Prime Minister Gordon Brown of the United Kingdom. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Vladimir Putin of Russia and an Exchange With Reporters in Kennebunkport

July 2, 2007

President Bush. I wanted to congratulate the President for being the only person that caught a fish. It was a fine catch. Secondly, I welcome you to my family home.

And we had a good, casual discussion on a variety of issues. You know, through the course of our relationship there have been

times when we've agreed on issues, and there's been times when we haven't agreed on issues. But one thing I've found about—of Vladimir Putin is that he is consistent, transparent, honest, and is an easy man to discuss our opportunities and problems with.

We talked about nuclear security and made great strides in setting a foundation for future relations between the United States and Russia in dealing with the nuclear security issues. We talked about our bilateral relations; we talked about the relations with countries like Iran and North Korea. We had a very long, strategic dialog that I found to be important, necessary, and productive.

And so I welcome you, Vladimir. Thanks for coming.

President Putin. I would like to congratulate us with the good work done.

First of all, I would like to thank the hosts for their invitation and President Bush for this invitation. Indeed, we had a very nice fishing party this morning. We caught one fish, but that was a team effort—

President Bush. A team effort—

President Putin. —and we let it go to the captain of the boat—[laughter]—

President Bush. Very thoughtful of you. [Laughter]

President Putin. —the 42d President of the United States. [Laughter]

President Bush. That's right.

President Putin. As for the negotiations, negotiations were very substantial. We discussed basically the entire gamut of both bilateral issues and international issues. George listed practically all issues that we've touched upon. And I was pleased to note that we are seeking the points of coincidence in our positions and very frequently we do find them. And I'm very grateful to the Bush family for this very warm, homey atmosphere around this meeting, and we appreciate it very much.

I do believe that we have to learn something from the older generation. And the attitude shown both to me and to the members of my delegation was way beyond the official and protocol needs. And additionally, we had an opportunity to have a look at this part of the United States, a fantastic place. We've seen the warmth and the very positive attitude of the people around here and use this opportunity to say to them that we appreciate

their warmth, and we are grateful for their very warm reception of us.

Mind you, the fish that we caught, we've let it free. [Laughter]

President Bush. A couple of questions. Tony, you going to call on them? Hold on a second, please. Please. Tony.

White House Press Secretary Tony Snow. Deb Riechmann [Associated Press].

President Bush. Deb, yes.

Iran/Missile Defense System

Q. Mr. President, I have a question for either one, or both of you.

President Bush. Either one of us, okay—or both of us.

Q. Both of you. For you, sir, were you successful in getting President Putin's support for tough sanctions, like cargo inspections, against Iran?

President Bush. We spent a lot of time talking about the Iranian issue, and we both agree—excuse me, go ahead. We spent a lot of time talking about the Iranian issue. I am concerned about the Iranians' attempt to develop the technologies, know-how, to develop a nuclear weapon. The President shares that—I'm a little hesitant to put words in his mouth, but I think he shares that same concern. After all, this is an issue we've been talking about for about 6 years.

And I have come to the conclusion that when Russia and America speaks with, you know, along the same lines, it tends to have an effect. And therefore, I appreciate very much the Russian attitude in the United Nations. I have been counting on the Russians' support to send a clear message to the Iranians, and that support and that message is a strong message. And hopefully, we'll be able to convince the regime that we have no problems with the people in Iran, but we do have a problem with a regime that is in defiance of international norm.

Q. [Inaudible]

President Bush. Hold on for a second, please. You're more impatient than I was.

And so we discussed a variety of ways to continue sending a joint message.

And, by the way, one other issue that I didn't mention in my opening my comments that I think you'll find interesting is that

President Putin proposed a regional approach to missile defense; that we ought to work together bilaterally, as well as work through the Russia-NATO Council. And I'm in strong agreement with that concept.

That's all I've got to say, Deb. Have you got something else you want to say?

Iran

Q. Well, I still would like to know——

President Bush. You just got wedged out, sorry.

Q. I still would like to know if you're far apart on how tough the sanctions should be.

President Bush. We're close on recognizing that we've got to work together to send a common message.

Q. Okay.

President Putin. So far, we have managed to work within the framework of the Security Council, and I think we will continue to be successful on this track. Recently, we've seen some signals coming from Iran with regard to interaction, cooperation with the IAEA. Mr. Solana also brings us some positive data and information. I think all of this would contribute to further, substantial intercourse on this issue.

Missile Defense System

Q. ——Mr. Putin made a proposal for antiballistic missile cooperation between Russia and the United States. And you called it “interesting.” In which direction your cooperation? And this question—[inaudible]. And what role of European countries do you see in this cooperation? And if it is no breakthrough in the foreseeable future, maybe it's a time to make a pause? Thank you.

President Bush. Thanks. It's more than an interesting idea; it's an idea that we're following up on through consultative meetings, which we've started. And as I told you, the President made a very—I thought a very constructive and bold strategic move, and that is why don't we broaden the dialog and include Europe, through NATO and the Russia-NATO Council—I don't know if you want to expand on that or not.

President Putin. Oh, I have to answer that too? As President Bush has already said, we do support the idea of the continued consultations on this score. At the same time,

we do believe that the number of parties to this consultation could be expanded through the European countries who are interested in resolving the issue. And the idea is to achieve this through the forum of the Russia-NATO cooperation—Council.

But our proposal is not limited to this only. We propose establishing an information exchange center in Moscow. We've agreed on that a few years back; it's time now to put this decision into practice. But this is not yet all. A similar center could be established in one of the European capitals, in particular, in Brussels, for example. This could have been a single system that would work online.

In this case, there would be no need to place any more facilities in Europe—I mean, these facilities in Czech Republic and the missile base in Poland. And if need be, we are prepared to involve in this work, not only the Gabala radar, which we rent from the Azerbaijanis—if necessary, we are prepared to modernize it. And if that is not enough, we would be prepared to engage in this system also a newly built radar, early warning system in the south of Russia.

Such cooperation, I believe, would result in raising to an entirely new level the quality of cooperation between Russia and the United States. And for all practical purposes, this would lead to a gradual development of strategic partnership in the area of security.

As for the Europeans, well, it's their choice; each and every country will have to decide whether it wants to be part of the system or not. But it would be clear to even a layman, if a country doesn't decide in a strategic partnership, this choice would determine the position of any country both in economic terms and on the political arena in the final analysis, in the long term.

Therefore, I'm confident that there will be interested partners or parties in Europe.

Mr. Snow. Caren Bohan [Reuters].

U.S.-Russia Relations/Democracy in Russia

Q. Thank you. Mr. President, 6 years ago, you seemed to have formed a bond with President Putin, when you said you had gotten a sense of his soul. Do you still feel that you trust him? And how troubled are you

by the political freedoms—the state of political freedoms in Russia?

And President Putin, do you appreciate advice from Washington about democracy in Russia?

President Bush. Here's the thing: When you're dealing with a world leader, you wonder whether or not he's telling the truth or not. I've never had to worry about that with Vladimir Putin. Sometimes he says things I don't want to hear, but I know he's always telling me the truth. And you don't have to guess about his opinions, which makes it a lot easier to do—to find common ground.

And so you ask, do I trust I him? Yes, I trust him. Do I like everything he says? No. And I suspect he doesn't like everything I say. But we're able to say it in a way that shows mutual respect.

Take missile defense. He just laid out a vision. I think it's very sincere. I think it's innovative. I think it's strategic. But as I told Vladimir, I think that the Czech Republic and Poland need to be an integral part of the system. And the only way I know how to find common ground on complicated issues is to share my thoughts, and that's what he does with me. And so I've had a very constructive relationship.

Obviously, you know—I'll let him talk about his view of democracy, but I will tell you, at the G-8 in St. Petersburg, he did a very interesting thing. You might remember the dinner when you said, "Anybody who has got any doubts about democracy, ask me questions." And I remember part of my discussions with him about whether or not the—you know, how—the relations between the Government and the press, you'll be amazed to hear. He strongly defends his views, and you can listen to him yourself, right now. But ours is a relationship where I feel very comfortable bringing up and asking him why he's made decisions he's made.

President Putin. Speaking of common democratic values, we are guided by the idea and principle that these are important both for you and for us. In the last 15 years, Russia undergone a very serious transformation. It has to do with changes in the political system and in the economic system as well.

Of course, it has considerable social repercussions and consequences. All of this taken

together has determined the way our transition and our society has been developing and forming. Even in the, shall we say, sustainable democracies, mature democracies, we see basically the same problems, the same issue that they have to deal with. It has to do with the relationship with the media; it has to do with human rights and the right for private life being beyond the control of the Government and the state. If you remember how Larry King tortured the former CIA Director, you would also understand that there are some other problems and issues, as well, in this world. [Laughter] And I cannot even repeat all the things that were said then.

We have common problems. And we are prepared to listen to each other. The only thing that we would never, never accept is these tools—this leverage being used to interfere into our domestic affairs to make us do things the way we would do not see fit. In our dialog, in our contacts with President Bush, we always discuss these things, and he says it frankly and straightly, and we are always constantly engaged in the dialog geared to making things better in Russia and elsewhere.

I do not always agree with him, but we never engage in paternalism. We do not assume mentors' tone. We always talk as friends.

U.S.-Russia Relations

Q. Mr. President, how do you evaluate the relations between Russia and the U.S. right now? Are they in crisis or not? And what is the legacy you are planning to leave to your successor? Also, since for you both this is your final year in office—

President Bush. Not mine. I've got more than a year. Anyway, nice try. [Laughter]

Q. Since 2008, elections year for both of you, do you believe that—are you going to meet after you are not Presidents any more, or is this your final meeting?

President Bush. Yes, thank you.

President Putin. I do believe that our relationship developed normally, not bad, and they are being strengthened every time we meet. And the relationship between Russia and the United States is entirely different than that between the United States and the

Soviet Union. And we are not—we do not look at each other through the sights of our weapons systems. And in this, I fully agree with my colleague, President Bush.

As for the future, as I already mentioned, we are now discussing a possibility of raising our relations to an entirely new level that would involve a very private and very, shall we say, sensitive dialog on all issues related to international security, including, of course, the missile defense issue.

If this is to happen, I would like to draw your attention to this: The relations between our two countries would be raised to an entirely new level. Gradually, our relations would become those of a strategic partnership nature. It would mean raising the level of our—and improving the level of our interaction in the area of international security, thus leading to improved political interaction and cooperation with a final effect being, of course, evident in our economic relations and situation.

Well, basically, we may state that the deck has been dealt, and we are here to play. And I would very much hope that we are playing one and the same game.

President Bush. I think we'll see each other in Australia. Secondly, I know we'll be talking on the phone because there's a lot of issues that we are working together on, which is part of the legacy of this relationship, and that is that it's in the U.S. interest to keep close relations with Russia, and that when it comes to confronting real threats, such as nuclear proliferation or the threat of radicalism and extremism, Russia is a good, solid partner.

Russia has made some amazing progress in a very quick period of time. One of the first conversations I had with Vladimir Putin was about Soviet-era debt. This is a country with no debt. It's got solid reserves. It's a significant international player. It's got a growing middle class. For those old Russian hands who remember what it was like, there's an amazing transformation taking place. Is it perfect from the eyes of Americans? Not necessarily. Is the change real? Absolutely. And it's in our interests—in the U.S. interests to have good, solid relations with Russia. And that's what Vladimir and I have worked hard to achieve.

And we're going to go continue those relations with a lunch. So thanks for coming.

President Putin. Of course we will continue our relations in the future. Today's fishing party demonstrated that we have a very similar—we share the same passion—that is, passion.

Vice President Richard B. Cheney

Q. Is Cheney a member of the executive branch?

President Bush. I didn't hear you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:28 p.m. at Walker's Point. President Putin referred to European Union Foreign Minister Javier Solana Madriaga; Cable News Network talk show host Larry King; and former Central Intelligence Agency Director George J. Tenet. President Putin and some reporters spoke in Russian, and their remarks were translated by an interpreter. A portion of these remarks could not be verified because the tape was incomplete.

Statement on Granting Executive Clemency to I. Lewis Libby

July 2, 2007

The United States Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit today rejected Lewis Libby's request to remain free on bail while pursuing his appeals for the serious convictions of perjury and obstruction of justice. As a result, Mr. Libby will be required to turn himself over to the Bureau of Prisons to begin serving his prison sentence.

I have said throughout this process that it would not be appropriate to comment or intervene in this case until Mr. Libby's appeals have been exhausted. But with the denial of bail being upheld and incarceration imminent, I believe it is now important to react to that decision.

From the very beginning of the investigation into the leaking of Valerie Plame's name, I made it clear to the White House staff and anyone serving in my administration that I expected full cooperation with the Justice Department. Dozens of White House staff and administration officials dutifully cooperated.

After the investigation was underway, the Justice Department appointed United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois

Patrick Fitzgerald as a special counsel in charge of the case. Mr. Fitzgerald is a highly qualified, professional prosecutor who carried out his responsibilities as charged.

This case has generated significant commentary and debate. Critics of the investigation have argued that a special counsel should not have been appointed, nor should the investigation have been pursued after the Justice Department learned who leaked Ms. Plame's name to columnist Robert Novak. Furthermore, the critics point out that neither Mr. Libby nor anyone else has been charged with violating the Intelligence Identities Protection Act or the Espionage Act, which were the original subjects of the investigation. Finally, critics say the punishment does not fit the crime: Mr. Libby was a first-time offender with years of exceptional public service and was handed a harsh sentence based in part on allegations never presented to the jury.

Others point out that a jury of citizens weighed all the evidence and listened to all the testimony and found Mr. Libby guilty of perjury and obstructing justice. They argue, correctly, that our entire system of justice relies on people telling the truth. And if a person does not tell the truth, particularly if he serves in government and holds the public trust, he must be held accountable. They say that had Mr. Libby only told the truth, he would have never been indicted in the first place.

Both critics and defenders of this investigation have made important points. I have made my own evaluation. In preparing for the decision I am announcing today, I have carefully weighed these arguments and the circumstances surrounding this case.

Mr. Libby was sentenced to 30 months of prison, 2 years of probation, and a \$250,000 fine. In making the sentencing decision, the district court rejected the advice of the probation office, which recommended a lesser sentence, and the consideration of factors that could have led to a sentence of home confinement or probation.

I respect the jury's verdict. But I have concluded that the prison sentence given to Mr. Libby is excessive. Therefore, I am commuting the portion of Mr. Libby's sentence

that required him to spend 30 months in prison.

My decision to commute his prison sentence leaves in place a harsh punishment for Mr. Libby. The reputation he gained through his years of public service and professional work in the legal community is forever damaged. His wife and young children have also suffered immensely. He will remain on probation. The significant fines imposed by the judge will remain in effect. The consequences of his felony conviction on his former life as a lawyer, public servant, and private citizen will be long-lasting.

The Constitution gives the President the power of clemency to be used when he deems it to be warranted. It is my judgment that a commutation of the prison term in Mr. Libby's case is an appropriate exercise of this power.

Proclamation 8159—Grant of Executive Clemency

July 2, 2007

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas Lewis Libby was convicted in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in the case *United States v. Libby*, Crim. No. 05–394 (RBW), for which a sentence of 30 months' imprisonment, 2 years' supervised release, a fine of \$250,000, and a special assessment of \$400 was imposed on June 22, 2007;

Now, Therefore, I, George W. Bush, President of the United States of America, pursuant to my powers under Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution, do hereby commute the prison terms imposed by the sentence upon the said Lewis Libby to expire immediately, leaving intact and in effect the two-year term of supervised release, with all its conditions, and all other components of the sentence.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of July, in the year of our Lord two thousand and seven, and

of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-first.

George W. Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:34 a.m., July 5, 2007]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on July 6.

Remarks Following a Visit With Wounded Troops at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and an Exchange With Reporters
July 3, 2007

The President. Thank you very much. General, thank you very much for your hospitality. It's a true honor to come to Walter Reed to be able to see the docs and nurses, the physical therapists who are working with our wounded soldiers. The care here is remarkable. There has been some bureaucratic redtape issues in the past that the military is working hard to cure. But when it comes time to healing broken bodies, this is a fabulous place.

I am constantly amazed at the character and courage of those who wear our uniform. And that's no more vividly displayed than here in this place of healing. I want to thank our soldiers, sailors, and marines, airmen, coast guards men and women for their service to the country. I thank their families. As we head into the Fourth of July, we're a fortunate nation to have people who are willing to volunteer in the face of danger to help secure this country in the long run.

I'll be glad to answer two questions from you.

I. Lewis Libby

Q. Mr. President, are you willing to rule out that you will eventually pardon Scooter Libby?

The President. First of all, I had to make a very difficult decision. I weighed this decision carefully. I thought that the jury verdict should stand. I felt the punishment was severe, and so I made a decision that would commute his sentence but leave in place a serious fine and probation. As to the future, I rule nothing in and nothing out.

Q. Mr. President, Federal sentencing guidelines call for jail time in these kinds of cases of perjury and obstruction of justice. Why do you feel otherwise, and are you worried that this decision sends a signal that you won't go to jail if you lie to the FBI?

The President. I took this decision very seriously on Mr. Libby. I considered his background, his service to the country, as well as the jury verdict. I felt like the jury verdict ought to stand, and I felt like some of the punishments that the judge determined were adequate should stand. But I felt like the 30-month sentencing was severe. I made a judgment, a considered judgment that I believe is the right decision to make in this case, and I stand by it.

Thank you all very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:08 p.m. In his remarks, he referred to Maj. Gen. Eric B. Schoomaker, USA, commanding general, North Atlantic Regional Medical Command and Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Joint Declaration by President George W. Bush and President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia on Nuclear Energy and Nonproliferation Joint Actions
July 3, 2007

We are determined to play an active role in making the advantages of the peaceful use of nuclear energy available to a wide range of interested States, in particular developing countries, provided the common goal of prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons is achieved. To this end, we intend, together with others, to initiate a new format for enhanced cooperation.

Bearing this in mind, we acknowledge with satisfaction the initialing of the bilateral Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America for cooperation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy. We share the view that this Agreement will provide an essential basis for the expansion of Russian-U.S. cooperation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy and expect this document to be signed and brought into

force in accordance with existing legal requirements.

We share a common vision of growth in the use of nuclear energy, including in developing countries, to increase the supply of electricity, promote economic growth and development, and reduce reliance on fossil fuels, resulting in decreased pollution and greenhouse gasses.

This expansion of nuclear energy should be conducted in a way that strengthens the nuclear nonproliferation regime. We strongly support the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and are committed to its further strengthening. We support universal adherence to the IAEA Additional Protocol, and call on those who have not yet done so to sign and ratify it. We support the activities of the IAEA with respect to both safeguards and promotion of peaceful nuclear energy, and fully understand the need for growth of its capabilities, including its financial resources, commensurate with the expanded use of nuclear energy worldwide.

We are prepared to support expansion of nuclear energy in the following ways, consistent with national law and international legal frameworks. These efforts build on, reinforce, and complement a range of existing activities, including the work at the IAEA for reliable access to nuclear fuel, the initiative of the Russian Federation on developing Global Nuclear Infrastructure, including the nuclear fuel center in the Russian Federation, the initiative of the United States to establish the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership, the IAEA International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles, and the Generation IV International Forum.

- Facilitating the supply of a range of modern, safe, and more proliferation resistant nuclear power reactors and research reactors appropriate to meet the varying energy needs of developing and developed countries.
- Arranging for participation in national and multinational programs to develop requirements for nuclear reactors for participating countries.
- Facilitating and supporting financing to aid construction of nuclear power plants through public and private national and

multinational mechanisms, including international financial institutions.

- Providing assistance to states to develop the necessary infrastructure to support nuclear energy, including development of appropriate regulatory frameworks, safety and security programs to assist states in meeting international standards, and training of personnel.
- Developing solutions to deal with the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, including options for leasing of fuel, storage of spent fuel, and over time development of technology for recycling spent fuel.
- Ensuring that the IAEA has the resources it needs to meet its safeguards responsibilities as nuclear power expands worldwide.
- Supporting expanded IAEA Technical Cooperation to help states build the necessary infrastructure for safe, secure, and reliable operations of nuclear power plants.
- Assisting development and expansion of regional electricity grids, to permit states without nuclear reactors to share in the benefits of nuclear power.
- Providing nuclear fuel services, including taking steps to ensure that the commercial nuclear fuel market remains stable and that states are assured of reliable access to nuclear fuel and fuel services for the lifetime of reactors, including through establishment of international nuclear fuel cycle centers, to provide nuclear fuel cycle services, including uranium enrichment, under IAEA safeguards.
- Supporting negotiation of long-term contracts for power reactors and research reactors, including assured supply of fuel and arrangements for management of spent fuel.

We are prepared to enter into discussions jointly and bilaterally to develop mutually beneficial approaches with states considering nuclear energy or considering expansion of existing nuclear energy programs in conformity with their rights and obligations under the NPT. The development of economical and reliable access to nuclear energy

is designed to permit states to gain the benefits of nuclear energy and to create a viable alternative to the acquisition of sensitive fuel cycle technologies.

The energy and nonproliferation challenges we face today are greater than ever before. We are convinced that this approach will permit substantial expansion of nuclear energy and at the same time strengthen nonproliferation. We welcome the cooperation of states that share this common vision and are committed to jointly taking steps to make this vision a reality.

The President of the
United States of America:

The President of the
Russian Federation:

Washington, Moscow
July 3, 2007.

NOTE: An original was not available for verification of the content of this joint statement.

Remarks on Independence Day in Martinsburg, West Virginia July 4, 2007

Thank you all. Thanks for the warm welcome. Happy Fourth of July. I'm thrilled to be here in Martinsburg. This is the fourth Independence Day that I have spent in the great State of West Virginia since I've been your President. I appreciate General Tackett's introduction. Thank you, sir. You read it just like I wrote it. *[Laughter]*

I love coming to your State because it's a State full of decent, hard-working, patriotic Americans. And I can't think of a better way to celebrate the Fourth of July than to spend it with some of what we call the Mountain State's bravest and most dedicated citizens, the men and women of the West Virginia Air National Guard.

I am proud to stand with the 167th Airlift Wing. I like your slogan: "Mountaineer pride, worldwide." I'm also honored to be with West Virginia's great military families. Some of you have your loved ones deployed overseas on this Fourth of July. I know that. And I know it may be hard to enjoy the fireworks and the picnics and the other celebrations while they're away on dangerous duty in a faraway land. And so I've come today to express our affection—the affection of the

United States of America for the military families who stand strong in the face of the difficult struggle we face to secure the United States of America. We're blessed to have our military families in the United States, and I'm blessed to be here with you. Thanks for letting me come by.

Speaking about Laura—speaking about families, Laura sends her love. She would be with me, but I told her to fire up the grill. *[Laughter]* Don't tell her I said that. *[Laughter]*

I thank Brigadier General Terry Butler, commander, West Virginia Air National Guard, and his wife, Susan. I want to thank Eric Vollmecke—he's the 167th Wing Commander—and his wife, Sigrid.

I appreciate being here today with a really fine United States Congresswoman, Shelley Moore Capito, and her husband, Charlie. You don't have to worry about her supporting the military. When we've got somebody in harm's way, she understands what I understand, that that military person and his or her family deserve the very strongest support from the Federal Government at all times.

I enjoyed reciting the Pledge of Allegiance with some of the children from our military families. I thought they handled their tasks quite well. I appreciate Major Dave Reynolds, chaplain, for giving the blessing. I thank the 249th Army Band of the West Virginia Army National Guard for playing here today. But most importantly, thank you all for coming. Thanks for being here.

The Fourth of July is a day for celebration and a day for gratitude. Across America, our citizens are going to come together for parades and pyrotechnic displays and readings from our Declaration of Independence. It's a grand celebration. It's a great day to be an American.

And when we carry on these festivities, it's important you know we're carrying on a grand tradition. This isn't the first time our country has celebrated the Fourth of July. As a matter of fact, I would like to read a couple of paragraphs from a 1777 newspaper. And here's what it said on the first anniversary of the declaration, as it described the scene in Philadelphia: "The Fourth of July was celebrated with joy and festivity, fine

performances, a number of toasts, followed by a discharge of artillery and small arms”—don’t do that today. *[Laughter]* “And at night there was a grand exhibition of fireworks, and the city was beautifully illuminated.”

This newspaper article from Philadelphia in 1777 went on to say: “Thus may that glorious and memorable day be celebrated through America by the sons of freedom, from age to age till time shall be no more.” We’re still celebrating and rightly so.

Our first Independence Day celebration took place in a midst of a war, a bloody and difficult struggle that would not end for 6 more years before America finally secured her freedom. More than two decades [centuries]* later, it is hard to imagine the Revolutionary War coming out any other way, but at that time, America’s victory was far from certain. In other words, when we celebrated the first Fourth of July celebration, our struggle for independence was far from certain. Citizens had to struggle for 6 more years to finally determine the outcome of the Revolutionary War.

We were a small band of freedom-loving patriots taking on the most powerful empire in the world. And one of those patriots was the founder of Martinsburg, West Virginia, Major General Adam Stephen. Of course, it wasn’t West Virginia then, but it was Martinsburg. *[Laughter]* He crossed the Delaware with Washington. He helped secure America’s victory at the Battle of Trenton, and he later went—and later, when the liberty was won, delivered stirring remarks in the Virginia House of Delegates that helped secure ratification of our Constitution.

On Independence Day, we give thanks. We give thanks for our Founders; we give thanks for all the brave citizen soldiers of our Continental Army who dropped their pitchforks and took up muskets to fight for our freedom and liberty and independence.

You’re the successors of those brave men. Those who wear the uniform are the successors of those who dropped their pitchforks and picked up their muskets to fight for liberty. Like those early patriots, you’re fighting a new and unprecedented war, pledging your lives and honor to defend our freedom and

way of life. In this war, the weapons have changed and so have our enemies, but one thing remains the same: The men and women of the Guard stand ready to put on the uniform and fight for America.

In this war against radicals and extremists, in this war on terror, you’re showing that the courage which won our independence more than two centuries ago is alive and well here in West Virginia. Since the attacks of September the 11th, 2001, every operational unit of the West Virginia National Guard has been deployed, and some are on their second and third deployments.

One member of the 167th Airlift Wing, Master Sergeant Richard Howland, has been deployed seven times since the 9/11 attacks, and this good man just volunteered to go to Baghdad for an eighth deployment in September. Our fellow citizens should listen to what Richard has said, what this volunteer has said. He said, “It is my patriotic duty to do whatever I can to help. It feels good that I’m keeping a lot of people safe.” We’re an incredible nation that has produced men like Richard Howland and you, who in the face of danger wear the uniform of the United States of America and step forward in freedom’s defense. And I thank you for that.

Since September the 11th, members of the West Virginia Air National Guard have earned seven Bronze Stars and four Purple Hearts. Two of those Purple Hearts were awarded to Staff Sergeants Brad Runkles and Derek Brown. They’re here today. You’re not related to them, are you? *[Laughter]*

Brad and Derek are childhood friends. They grew up right here in Martinsburg, and they signed up together to serve in the West Virginia Guard. In 2004, they were driving together in the lead gun truck of a convoy in Iraq when their vehicle was hit by a roadside bomb. Brad and Derek made it out, but they suffered burns on their hands and faces. They recovered from their wounds, and in May of last year, they both reenlisted.

Today is the day to celebrate courage in the face of adversity. I want you to hear what Derek says. He said, “This war is something that has to be done, either over there or here. And I think it’s best we fight it over there,” he said. “I’m proud to serve my country like

* White House correction.

those before me for the cause of freedom.” America is proud to have citizens like Derek and Brad that we call neighbors and friends and defenders of the peace.

And your service is needed. We need for people to volunteer to defend America, because in this war, we face dangerous enemies who have attacked us here at home. Oh, I know the passage of time has convinced some—maybe convinced some that danger doesn’t exist. But that’s not how I see it, and that’s not how many of you see it. These people want to strike us again. We learned on September the 11th that in the age of terror, the best way to do our duty, which is to protect the American people, is to go on the offense and stay on the offense. And that’s exactly what we’ve been doing against these radicals and extremists.

It is best that we take the fight to where the enemy lives so we don’t have to face them where we live. And so, since 9/11, that’s precisely the strategy we have followed. In Afghanistan, where I know some of you have been deployed and some of you are deployed, we removed a regime that gave sanctuary and support to Al Qaida as they planned the 9/11 attacks which killed nearly 3,000 citizens. They found safe haven. That’s what they like. They like a place where they can plot and plan in relatively—in security, all aiming to come and harm the citizens of the greatest face for liberty in the world. Today, because we acted, the terrorist camps in Afghanistan have been shut down, 25 million people have been liberated, and the Afghan people have elected a Government that is fighting terrorists, instead of harboring terrorists.

This enemy of ours—they have got an ideology. They believe in something. In other words, the attacks are just a tactic to enable them to spread their dark vision of the world. Perhaps one way to differentiate between our thoughts is, just think about religion. In the great country of the United States, we believe that you should be able to worship any way you see fit, that you’re equally American regardless of your religious beliefs. They believe that if you don’t worship the way they see it, then they’re going to bring you harm.

We believe in an Almighty; we believe in the freedom for people to worship that Al-

mighty. They don’t. They don’t believe you should worship the way you choose. They believe the only way you should worship is the way they choose. And therefore, they will do anything they can to spread that ideology. And it’s our charge, it’s our calling to keep the pressure on these people, to defend America, and to spread an ideology of hope and an ideology of peace so that the kids who came up here to give the Pledge of Allegiance will be able to live in peace and security.

There’s more than one front in this war against these radicals and extremists. And obviously, the toughest threat of all is in Iraq. In that country, we removed a cruel dictator who harbored terrorists, paid the families of Palestinian suicide bombers, invaded his neighbors, defied the United Nations Security Council, pursued and used weapons of mass destruction. The world is better off without Saddam Hussein in power. And today, U.S. and coalition troops are standing with the Iraqis—troops and the nearly 12 million Iraqis who voted for a future of peace. We’re opposing ruthless enemies who want to bring down Iraq’s democracy and turn that nation into a terrorist safe haven.

Earlier this year, I announced a new strategy in Iraq, under the leadership of General David Petraeus and new Ambassador Ryan Crocker. Our goal is to help the Iraqi Government protect their population so they can make progress toward reconciliation and build a free nation that respects the rights of its people and upholds the rule of law and is an ally against these extremists and terrorists and killers. And so we sent reinforcements to help the Iraqis secure their neighborhoods and go after the terrorists and insurgents and militias that are inciting sectarian violence and help get the capital under control.

It’s a tough fight, but I wouldn’t have asked those troops to go into harm’s way if the fight was not essential to the security of the United States of America. Many of the spectacular car bombings and killings you see are as a result of Al Qaida, the very same folks that attacked us on September the 11th. A major enemy in Iraq is the same enemy that dared attack the United States on that fateful day.

Al Qaida hasn't given up its objectives inside Iraq, and that is to cause enough chaos and confusion so America would leave, and they would be able to establish their safe haven from which to do two things: to further spread their ideology and to plan and plot attacks against the United States. If we were to quit Iraq before the job is done, the terrorists we are fighting would not declare victory and lay down their arms; they would follow us here, home. If we were to allow them to gain control of Iraq, they would have control of a nation with massive oil reserves, which they could use to fund new attacks and exhort economic blackmail on those who didn't kowtow to their wishes. However difficult the fight is in Iraq, we must win it. We must succeed for our own sake. For the security of our citizens, we must support our troops, we must support the Iraqi Government, and we must defeat Al Qaida in Iraq.

Victory in this struggle will require more patience, more courage, and more sacrifice. And we've lost some good men and women in this fight. And so on this Fourth of July, we pause to remember the fallen and the grieving families they have left behind. We hold them in our hearts; we lift them up in our prayers; and we pledge to honor their memory by finishing the work for which they have given their life.

Here at Martinsburg Air National Guard Base, you're living in a wonderful and caring community. Over the course of this struggle, you've looked out for each other, and you've given strength to each other in difficult moments. One of the community leaders making a difference on this base is Joy Enders. A couple of you heard of her.

In case you haven't ever heard of Joy, she's the president of the 167th Airlift Wing Family Readiness Group. She and other members of the group make it their mission to care for the families of our deployed guards men and women. Before one recent deployment, they took pictures of all the deploying airmen and created iron-on transfers to place on pillowcases for the children of the deploying troops. It's a simple act, but it's an act of love and compassion that gave the children a sense that their moms and dads were nearby, even though they were deployed a thousand miles away.

Our military families miss their moms and dads and husbands and wives and sons and daughters. And they look forward to welcoming their loved ones home. And we all long for the day when there are far fewer service men and women in Iraq. The time will come when Iraq has a stable, self-sustaining government that is an ally against these extremists and killers. That time will come when the Iraqi people will not need the help of 159,000 American troops in their country. Yet withdrawing our troops prematurely based on politics, not on the advice and recommendation of our military commanders, would not be in our national interest. It would hand the enemy a victory and put America's security at risk, and that's something we're not going to do.

Our troops in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other fronts in the war on terror are serving in a cause that is vital and just. And on this Fourth of July, I ask every American to find a way to thank the men and women who are defending our freedom and the families that support them. There are many ways to show your gratitude. There are many ways for our fellow citizens to say thanks to the men and women who wear the uniform and their families. You can send a care package. You can reach out to a military family in your neighborhood with a mom or dad on the frontlines. You could ask somebody, "What can I do to help you? What do you need?" You can carpool. You can be on a bended knee and pray for a soldier and their families.

To help find ways to help, the Department of Defense has set up a web site. I would hope our fellow citizens all across the United States would call up americasupportsyou.mil. At this web site, americasupportsyou.mil, you can learn about efforts in your own community as to how you can support our troops.

As we celebrate our independence on this Fourth, we can have confidence in the enduring principles of our founding. The words of the declaration hold a promise for all mankind, and those ideals continue to inspire millions across the world.

Recently, Laura and I traveled to Prague, the Czech Republic, where I spoke to a conference of dissidents and democratic activists from 17 nations on 5 continents. I was proud to represent our country at that historic

meeting. I was proud to tell those brave souls that America stands with them in their struggle for liberty because we believe in the universality of liberty. I personally believe that freedom is a gift from an Almighty to every man, woman, and child on the face of the Earth.

I looked out in that audience, and I saw men and women who believe in the power of freedom to transform their countries and to remake the world. And I saw that those who live in tyranny and yearn for freedom still place their hopes in the United States of America.

For the past 6½ years, it's been a privilege to be the President of such a good and decent nation that inspires and holds out hope for people all across the world. It's an awesome experience and a humbling experience to hold a powerful office like President. That brings with it the great honor of being the Commander in Chief of the finest military the world has ever known. Because of the service of our military men and women, because our Nation has got a military full of the bravest and most decent people that I've ever met, America remains a beacon of hope for all around the world; America remains the place where peace has the best chance to be encouraged. We're doing the hard work now so generations of American kids can grow up in peace. It's necessary work; it's important work; and I thank you for your sacrifices.

May God bless you, and may God bless America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:21 a.m. in the West Virginia Air National Guard 167th Airlift Wing C-5 Maintenance Hangar. In his remarks, he referred to Maj. Gen. Allen E. Tackett, USA, Adjutant General, West Virginia National Guard.

Memorandum on Transfer of Funds From Prior Year Independent States Account to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Account To Support the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative

July 5, 2007

Presidential Determination No. 2007-25

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Transfer of Funds from Prior Year Independent States Account to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Account to Support the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 610 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (the "Act"), I hereby determine that it is necessary for the purposes of that Act that \$1.8 million in prior year Independent States funds made available under chapter 11 of part I of the Act be transferred to, and consolidated with, funds made available under chapter 8 of part I of the Act, and such funds are hereby so transferred and consolidated.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the *Federal Register*.

George W. Bush

NOTE: An original was not available for verification of the content of this memorandum.

Memorandum on Assignment of Certain Functions Relating to Nuclear Energy Facilities

July 3, 2007

Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy

Subject: Assignment of Certain Functions Relating to Nuclear Energy Facilities

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and section 204(b) of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6613(b)), the functions of the President under section 127 of the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-188) (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b note) are assigned as follows:

(1) the function of making a determination under subsection 127(f) of Public Law 107-188 is assigned to the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy; and

(2) the functions of the President under section 127 of Public Law 107-188 other than that assigned under subsection 127(f) are assigned to the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

In the performance of such functions the Chairman and the Director should consult each other and the Secretaries of Health and Human Services, Energy, and Homeland Security, as appropriate.

The Director is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

George W. Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:57 a.m., July 9, 2007]

NOTE: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 6, and it will be published in the *Federal Register* on July 10.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

June 30

In the morning, at the Bush family home in Kennebunkport, ME, the President had an intelligence briefing. He then had briefings on the attempted terrorist attacks in London, England, and Glasgow, Scotland.

July 1

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush welcomed President Vladimir Putin of Russia.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush hosted a social dinner for President Putin.

July 2

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush hosted a social luncheon for President Vladimir Putin of Russia. Later, they returned to Washington, DC.

The President declared a major disaster in Kansas and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area impacted by severe storms and flooding beginning on June 26 and continuing.

The President declared a major disaster in New York and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe storms and flooding on June 19.

July 3

In the morning, the President had separate telephone conversations with Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki, President Jalal Talabani, and Vice Presidents Adil Abd Al-Mahdi and Tariq al-Hashimi of Iraq. He then had an intelligence briefing.

Later in the morning, the President went to Walter Reed Army Medical Center where

he visited with wounded U.S. military personnel and presented Purple Heart medals to three soldiers.

July 4

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, he traveled to Martinsburg, WV. He then returned to Washington, DC.

In the evening, the President attended a dinner and party hosted by Mrs. Bush in celebration of his upcoming birthday. Later, they viewed the Independence Day fireworks display on the National Mall from the White House.

July 5

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing.

In the evening, the President attended a Washington Nationals baseball game to celebrate his upcoming birthday.

The President announced his intention to nominate Stuart Ishimaru to be a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The President announced his intention to nominate Daniel D. Heath to be U.S. Alternate Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund.

July 6

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, he and Mrs. Bush went to Camp David, MD.

Nominations Submitted to the Senate

NOTE: No nominations were submitted to the Senate during the period covered by this issue.

Checklist of White House Press Releases

The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary that are neither printed as items nor covered by entries in the Digest of Other White House Announcements.

Released June 30

Transcript of a press gaggle by Press Secretary Tony Snow

Released July 2

Transcript of a press briefing by National Security Adviser Stephen J. Hadley

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that on June 29 the President signed H.R. 57 and H.R. 692

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that on June 30 the President signed H.R. 1830

Statement by the Press Secretary on disaster assistance to Kansas

Statement by the Press Secretary on disaster assistance to New York

Released July 3

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Tony Snow

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the President signed S. 1352

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the President signed S. 1704

Released July 5

Transcript of a press briefing by Deputy Press Secretary Scott M. Stanzel

Statement by the Press Secretary announcing that the President signed S. 229 and S. 801

Released July 6

Transcript of a press gaggle by Deputy Press Secretary Tony Fratto

Fact sheet: Job Creation Continues—More Than 8.2 Million Jobs Created Since August 2003

**Acts Approved
by the President**

Approved June 29 *

H.R. 57 / Public Law 110–40
To repeal certain sections of the Act of May 26, 1936, pertaining to the Virgin Islands

H.R. 692 / Public Law 110–41
Army Specialist Joseph P. Micks Federal Flag Code Amendment Act of 2007

* These public laws were not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Approved June 30

H.R. 1830 / Public Law 110–42
To extend the authorities of the Andean Trade Preference Act until February 29, 2008

Approved July 3

S. 1352 / Public Law 110–43
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 127 East Locust Street in Fairbury, Illinois, as the “Dr. Francis Townsend Post Office Building”

S. 1704 / Public Law 110–44
First Higher Education Extension Act of 2007

Approved July 5

S. 229 / Public Law 110–45
To redesignate a Federal building in Albuquerque, New Mexico, as the “Raymond G. Murphy Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center”

S. 801 / Public Law 110–46
To designate a United States courthouse located in Fresno, California, as the “Robert E. Coyle United States Courthouse”